

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1900.

DEMOCRACY AGAINST NATIVES.

In opposing the Republican plan to confine Government work to citizens the local Democracy takes the side of the Asiatic against the native. The plank in the Republican platform which aroused the denunciatory vigor of Messrs. McClanahan and Bush at a recent political rally reads as follows:

We favor the employment on all public works of only qualified voters and citizens of the Territory. We believe that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work for all laborers, mechanics and other persons employed on public works.

It appears this way in the Hawaiian language:

Ke apono nei makou i ka haawi ana i na hana aupuni a pau i na makaiinana wale no i kupono i ke koho balota, a he ke makaiinana ho i ka Panalau nei. A he makaiinana nei makou i ka hooahana ana i na limahana no 8 hora, a oia na hora kupono no na limahana a pau, a meka nika a me na poe e ae a pau e lawelawe ara i na hana aupuni.

The first paragraph of the declaration to which the Democracy objects was decided upon after hearing complaints from the native people that they could get no employment on public works owing to the favor given the Asiatics. All or most of the jobs went to Chinese and Japanese. Complaints not only came from the natives but from young Portuguese citizens; and mindful of the fact that the country only prospers which takes care of its people and does not permit them to be elbowed out by foreigners, the Republicans declared for a law making employment on public works depend on citizenship. There could have been no more righteous undertaking. The moment such a law was passed natives and Portuguese citizens could step in and take the work that has been going to nomadic Asiatics. On the other hand if the Democrats have their way, natives and Portuguese together must stand aside while the yellow men and the brown men, who are only here to make what they can and then get out, draw thousands of dollars from the Treasury.

The Republican party has no apologies to make for its position. It bellies in home labor; it gave the native suffrage and the Portuguese a chance to get it; now it intends to give them both the right to do the public labor of the land unhindered by coolie competition. Though the flint of Democracy oppose, the flint must split or crumble.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Robert Boyd wants to know why, if the native Hawaiians have the power to run this country they should divide it with anybody? The question is a fair one and it deserves a fair answer. In the first place the natives have not the power to run Hawaii, even though they can poll a majority of votes. While the islands constitute a Territory their sovereign is Congress; and if Congress chooses to do so it can alter the organic law even to the extent of depriving any class of local voters of its franchise. Congress gave, Congress can take away; and while that condition lasts neither native nor haole can reasonably say that he governs these islands.

Now when Congress framed its liberal suffrage it did so in the belief that the natives were willing to accept the responsibilities of American citizenship. But what is it going to discover? Why that the first thing the majority of the Hawaiians did was to form an anti-American political party, vaguely promising to "get even" with the white man and supporting leaders who declared from the stump that they would restore the Queen; a party refusing to affiliate with either Republicans, Democrats or Populists and especially opposing and denouncing the Government which the President of the United States, in the exercise of his appointive power, has constituted here.

This party has named a ticket of one color and has headed it with a man who, if he ever reaches Congress, will belong to neither party there and can get favors from none. The Legislative ticket, if elected, will have opposed to it both Republicans and Democrats and the bulk of the property interests. Cannot the Hawaiian Independents see that these people will have more influence at Washington against them than they can possibly exercise against these people? For instance if the Republicans and Democrats were ever to memorialize Congress to restore the property qualification to the suffrage Congress would not turn from them to listen to the protests of a body of electors which is neither Republican nor Democratic but anti-haole and anti-American to the core.

Now for Mr. Boyd's question: "Why should the Hawaiians divide?" The answer is to save themselves. Wise leadership would guide the Hawaiians into the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties where they would never lack for friends or influence. They could control both parties if they could; by going from one to the other they could register immense majorities if they chose; and the patience of Congress would have to be sorely tried before it would permit any Republicans or Democrats of Hawaii to lose their suffrage. But the course taken by these Independents simply leads them to ruin and all the sooner so if they win the overwhelming electoral triumph of the possibility of which they boast.

TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

The native Hawaiian people are today on trial before the people of the United States and of the world. They are in a large majority over the white men in Hawaii. Knowing this the American Congress has made them American citizens and given them the full ballot, without restriction. The poorest Hawaiian has the same voting power that is possessed by Governor Dole, Banker Damon and merchant prince Isenberg.

England, France, Germany and Spain have all owned and, except Spain, still own Pacific Islands and govern their brown-skinned people. In not one have the natives been given the ballot. In none are they treated as equals or allowed to hold office.

There are people who say that the Hawaiian people can not be trusted; that the power now placed in their hands by the United States will blind them to their own interests; that they will be stamped by the old cry of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" and will vote down all, or nearly all white men, simply because they are white; that they hate the white man, and will use the ballot to show their hatred.

Others do not believe these things. They believe that the native is more to be trusted than certain of the whites, who show more desire for boodle than for anything else.

The white Republicans and Democrats in Hawaii have shown their desire to meet the natives more than half way. The list of delegates and candidates for the legislature contains a full native representation. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties say to the native Hawaiian: "The past is past. We are now all Americans. Work with us and we will work with you. There shall be no 'color line' drawn between the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

What more do you native Hawaiians want than an equal chance? Certain individuals, working for their own personal ends, are advising native Hawaiians to reject these offers; to use the ballot which a white Congress has given them to vote down the white man and put only Hawaiians in the Legislature.

You native Hawaiian voters are today a jury to try native Hawaiian character and give your verdict next November. The evidence and arguments are being daily presented to you by the press and party speakers. Will you send as your answer to President McKinley and the American Congress that you have used the vote they have given you to promote race division; to draw a "color line" of your own; to refuse to allow white Americans to have any voice in the Legislature; that you cannot forget the past and live for the present and the future; or will you send as your answer that you thank them for the privilege of a free ballot; that you accept it in good faith, and demonstrate to them such acceptance by taking your stand as Americans among Americans, regardless of race, color or previous party connection?

It is for you native Hawaiians to answer these questions. Others can hope that you will decide in a broad and liberal spirit; but the power and the responsibility rests solely and only upon yourselves.

GRANT ON EXPANSION.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks that an odd bit of testimony has turned up to confuse one of the most rabid of the anti-expansionists, George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury under President Grant. Twelve years ago a book was published in this country, entitled "Selections of American Patriotism," and Mr. Boutwell contributed to it an article not only showing Grant to have been an expansionist of an advanced type, but indicating that Boutwell himself at that time entertained the same views. How it happened at a later date that Boutwell denounced even the annexation of Hawaii as imperialism, is a matter not explained. As a member of the cabinet for four years, Boutwell had a full insight of Grant's ideas on the future of the United States, and the article contributed to the book referred to is valuable. Boutwell says it was a feature of Grant's character, though never fully developed publicly, to look forward to the spread of republican institutions and the English language over the globe, and that his action in acquiring a protective power over Hawaii was due to this conception of future events.

According to Boutwell, it was Grant's belief, that as a country, "we should turn our faces westward," that Europe was already occupied by its capacity and that "the peoples with whom we should cultivate associations and alliances were the people south of us, upon the continent, and the people west of us, upon the Asiatic continent, where there are hundreds of millions of people waiting for an opportunity to enjoy the advantages of commerce, and social, and in time, political intercourse, with us." Mr. Boutwell concludes with the remark that "there are those now in active pursuits who will see some of the results toward which the eye of General Grant, in faith, was turned." The ex-secretary, says the Globe-Democrat, has lived to see it himself and to take the greatest pains to defeat it. He questions the honesty and patriotism of those who sustain the government in the peaceful annexation of Hawaii, and the acquisition of the Philippines, which was unavoidable unless we turned our backs on national duty as well as on a righteous national opportunity.

THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

Brother McClanahan may always be depended on to put some variation of this passage into his political speeches:

I have strong faith that the Democratic party will never advocate the passage of a law that will hurt an honest workingman. As the history of the Republican party is rolling on, we have found that the party nearer and nearer brought itself into touch with the wealthy classes at the expense of the poor people, and as the Democratic party has advanced we have found just the converse—it comes nearer to the heart of the common people.

Mr. McClanahan's faith is strong enough to remove mountains. He belongs to a party which, locally speaking, demands that nothing shall be done to protect the natives from coolie labor on public works, yet he has faith that the Democracy will never harm an honest workingman. Such a simplicity of faith is all too uncommon in this carping age and if Brother McClanahan does not look sharp he may fall a martyr to it.

Broadly amusing as the McClanahan postulate is in its relation to local affairs, it becomes picturesquely comic when viewed in its national aspects. Today the Democratic party boasts that it has, by force and fraud, deprived the laboring class of the South of its right to vote while retaining that electoral and Congressional strength which the presence of that class in a technically voting relation confers upon it. The proud Southern aristocracy, Democratic to a man, gives Bryan his only hope of being elected President; and it does so through the suppression of the negro vote, the vote of the honest workingman of its section. And let us say in passing that Tillman, the ablest Southern man in the Senate, declares that the brown-skinned laborers of Hawaii ought to be treated in the same way.

The relation borne by the Democratic party towards white labor in the North is that of a reckless disregard of its material interests. When the Cleveland low tariff law was enacted nearly three millions of artisans, mechanics and manual toilers were thrown out of work and more than half of them be-

came tramps. The four years of Democratic rule ending on the 4th of March, 1895, were the leanest years for labor ever seen on the American continent; a year of soup house charities, of outdoor and indoor relief, of evicted tenants, of want and misery and degradation. When the time came to get relief it was the laboring class that arose and gave McKinley such an overwhelming majority of votes. And because of the fat years that came after the lean the laboring men are supporting McKinley now.

It is the favorite sneer of all Democratic orators that the Republican party is the party of the rich. Yet its strength lies among the farmers, outside the cities, in the middle class electorate. Below that is a class which the Democracy has and is welcome to—the proletariat, the Sons of Rest, the disturbers of the peace. But the farm workers, the coal miners, the mill hands, the mechanics and the artisans—the men who give the political atmosphere to Massachusetts and Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois are Republicans. When New York State or Illinois go Democratic it is because the people of the great, rich and prosperous cities have out-voted the farmers and villagers of the interior; when they go Republican it is because the middle class of which the Republican party is composed have downed the fatted ringsters of the city Democracy and their saloon and gambling hell recruitment.

The true party of the people is the one which Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois, was proud to lead; the party which demands equal suffrage for every citizen, white or black or brown; the party which believes in keeping the country prosperous by giving its own working class control of the home market and seeing that he gets his pay in sound money. There can be no better party of the people or for the people than that; and the reason is that it is a party governed by the people and not by the bosses and the rings.

THE TRAMPING JAP.

The roaming propensities of the Japanese, now in evidence throughout these islands, are national traits. In their own country the Japanese are forever on the go and one cannot travel the long national highway, the Tokaido, without meeting thousands of apparently aimless travellers. Like the German youth in his wanderjahre the young Jap has an idea that he should go "beyond the mountains" and so, by hand, he travels wherever fancy lists. There are commonly no vehicles on the narrow roads, save the rickshaw with its human horse; and in any event seven out of ten Japanese men would prefer to walk than ride. On foot acquaintances are made and intimacies are formed, chance jobs are met with and there is no extra cost as for a rickshaw man in putting up at the nearest inn. Centuries of this wayfarer have made the Japanese astonishing pedestrians. They will walk further and with less fatigue than any other human beings save the Red Indians and the Australian bushmen. Even yoked to the rickshaw some of them will trot thirty miles in a single day.

Since the abolition of the penal contract law in these islands a small army of coolie field hands has taken to the road. Some nervous spirits fear that it means mischief, but it does not, save to the state of the labor market. It means sightseeing. Curiosity to go from place to place, making new acquaintances and raising unexpected situations is the Japanese idea of outdoor pleasure. Fortunately each island is so small and the cost of living so high that the coolies cannot, as in their own country, roam indefinitely. Sooner or later they must, from fatigue of familiar sights and pressure of craving stomachs, go back to work.

The Hawaii Herald is disturbed with the fancy that Honolulu is prostrate under the assault of typhoid fever, a disease of which the records of last month showed eight or nine cases. If the Herald keeps on believing what it reads in yellow journals, it will have to start a relief fund for this city or get the name of being no philanthropist. But keep cool, esteemed contemporary! The only plague Honolulu suffers from is one of wild-eyed newspapering and the town can take care of that without help.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

Native Christians are flocking to Canton. N. C. Parent is the new premier of Quebec. Bernhardt and Couquelin are to play together. The King of the Belgians will soon abdicate. Another revolution is impending in Venezuela. The Greek warship Miaoula is visiting New York. The Tavern in San Francisco has been burned. Senator Clark of Montana has returned home. The Shah and Sultan have met at Constantinople. Pugilist Corbett and his wife have been reconciled. The battleship Wisconsin has gone to Puget Sound. There are serious forest fires in Monterey county, Cal. Trichina has caused several deaths in San Francisco. Bryan started on his last campaign on September 27th. The Philadelphia Times (Ind.) has come out for Bryan. The police have been battling with mobs at Lima, Peru. The New York Central may absorb the Big Four system.

Cardinal Gibbons will be one of the coal strike arbitrators. Alderman Frank Green is the new Lord Mayor of London. Anaheim (Cal.) beet growers complain of this year's prices. An investigation of pension frauds is being made at St. Joseph, Mo. Insurgent activity is reported in Zamboanga and Matanzas provinces. The United States training ship Hawk is ashore near Montreal. Col. John P. Jackson, collector of customs at San Francisco, is dead. A native company is forming in Japan to compete with the Standard Oil. Millions of butterflies have settled in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. A plot against President Jimenez has been discovered in San Domingo. Senator Hanna is said to be engineering a settlement of the coal strike. The czar's troops are rapidly completing the conquest of Manchuria. It is charged that General Lawton was killed by an American deserter. Fire has destroyed the lumber plant of the Albion Company at Mendocino. A storm following that of September 12, destroyed the main street of Nome, Sierra Madre, a Southern California town, hasn't a Democrat in its limits. A lone highwayman stopped a stage at Boise, Idaho, and got little of value. Zanzibar cotton may supplant the American product in English markets. Plans are now completed for building the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway. Texas rivers are overflowing, and several persons may have been drowned.

Thirty-one additional bodies have been found in the debris at Washington. Commissioner Rockhill will go to the Yangtze valley to confer with the viceroys. The steamer Oregon, arriving at Seattle from Alaska, brought \$500,000 in gold.

Republicans have asked Benjamin Harrison to speak for the party in Indiana.

The collieries have offered a ten per cent advance to settle the mining strike.

The Pope lately conducted services at St. Peters, and seemed to be in good health.

Edwin Hawley may succeed C. P. Huntington as president of the Central Pacific.

James Howard has been sentenced to death for participation in the murder of Goebel.

Vast new fields of anthracite have been found in the Cascade range of Washington.

Rev. Dr. Gregory, a popular New York pastor, died of heart trouble while in his pulpit.

General John M. Palmer, candidate for President of the Gold Democrats in 1895, is dead.

Miss Mary Brown, a Maryland belle, has become engaged to Baron Lehman of Amsterdam.

Tim Murray, a bogus collector of campaign funds, has been arrested at LaCrosse, Wis.

Secretary Hay has returned to his desk and resumed his direction of diplomatic affairs.

Thomas G. Shearman, the famous lawyer and single tax advocate, of Brooklyn, is dead.

General Furston writes that hope of Bryan's election is all that keeps the insurrection alive.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai Russia may blockade that port.

If McKinley is elected Governor Allen of Porto Rico may succeed John D. Long in the Cabinet.

W. K. Vanderbilt has bought 2,000 acres of wild land in New Jersey and will stock it with game.

The money-order business of the United States increased \$62,306,949 in the past year, or over one cent.

Seminole Indians give \$500 and a 200-acre farm to every white man who will marry one of their girls.

The Southern Pacific Coast line in California will be finished and in running order by December 1.

The U. S. S. Albany and Wilmington have sailed for China, and the battleship Kentucky may follow.

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You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver. Blotches—"My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches." F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

good reading and an interest in field sports in the army.

Yichita is excited over the case of a young woman who claims to have married a ghost, and who is living with it in a newly furnished house.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill is engaged to Miss Muriel Wilson, the reigning beauty of England. She is the best amateur actress in England, and is a daughter of the Wilson of Tranby Croft.

Two San Francisco civilians, John McMahon and Ralph McCord, are supposed to have been killed by the insurgents in Northern Luzon.

The American Presbyterian and Catholic missions at San-Lu on the East river, have been destroyed. The priest of the Catholic mission escaped and was protected by a mandarin.

Numerous anti-Christian disturbances are taking place in the provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang Tung. The authorities are employing active measures to suppress the outbreaks and there have been several executions.

United States Consul W. W. Mills at Chihuahua, Mexico, has sent a note to the State Department at Washington detailing an insult to the American flag given by the company on September 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, by a mob of Mexicans. He had hoisted the United States and Mexican flags in honor of the day, and the mob tore down the United States colors.

A Tien-Tsin dispatch says: Li Hung Chang told General Chaffee today that his chief desire was to effect a cessation of hostilities, and he promised that the Chinese would not again take the initiative in fighting. He expressed confidence in the fairness of the United States, and said he hoped the American Government would act as a mediator, using its influence to hasten the assembling of the proper body to settle the whole question.

It has been proposed to the Navy Department that the trial trips of the monitor Wyoming and the torpedo-boat Paul Jones and Erie shall be in San Francisco bay by the standard score method, instead of over a measured course, as is usual. These craft are now in course of construction at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. A determination has not yet been reached and it will depend upon the views of the bureau chiefs as to the practicability of the plan.

The St. Paul Globe says: Hundreds and perhaps thousands of Boers will emigrate from South Africa to the United States and settle in the northwest. Theodore Van Grecht of Holland, who has of late years made his home in South Africa, is in St. Paul to arrange satisfactory railroad rates over the western lines. He will bring a large contingent of Boers to this country in the spring if conditions are favorable. There are thousands of Boers, he says, who are anxiously awaiting opportunity to leave their present environments and embark for another land.

THOUSAND BOXERS KILLED.

Li Hung Chang Claims to be Destroying Them.

SHANGHAI, September 21.—Li Hung Chang is carrying out his declaration that he would destroy the Boxers. He has telegraphed to Chinese officials here that his troops have killed more than a thousand at Bang Chow and dispersed large bodies at Aush and Chiu-Chow, southwest of Peking. A dozen of their leaders were captured and publicly decapitated an hour later. He has issued orders insuring the safety of the Catholic missionaries at Cheng-Ting and Pao-Tang-Fu.

Li Hung Chang received on September 13th the commandant of the Peking forts before the attack, and instructed the commandant to evacuate the forts on demand, but was disobeyed.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

RIO DE JANEIRO OCT. 9 PEKING OCT. 9
COPTIC OCT. 17 GAELIC OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU OCT. 24 HONGKONG MARU OCT. 27
PEKING NOV. 2 CHINA NOV. 3
GAELIC NOV. 10 DORIC NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 20 NIPPON MARU NOV. 20
CHINA NOV. 27 RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 30
DORIC DEC. 5 COPTIC DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU DEC. 13 AMERICA MARU DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO DEC. 21 PEKING DEC. 25
COPTIC DEC. 29 GAELIC JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU JAN. 5 HONGKONG MARU JAN. 8
CHINA JAN. 12 DORIC JAN. 18
RIO DE JANEIRO JAN. 24

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S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahlaku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Oahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Like stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge, made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

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For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

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